IN THE ABSTRACT:

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~~The device comprises at least one triad of two end carriers (1,2) and an interstitial body (3), the three bodies being hard and forming an optical channel with a rectilinear axis in the case of one triad of bodies, or angularly refracted or branched in the case of more than one triad with a common, immovable body (1, or 2 or 3). One of the end bodies (1 or 2) and the interstitial body (3) are connected by a spatial hinge, while the other end body (2 or 1) and the interstitial body (3) are connected in a common slip plane. The contact surfaces of the hinge are either a part of a concave sphere (8) and a base of a circular cylinder (9), or a part of a concave cylinder (10) and a base of a parallelepiped (11) or cube (12), or a part of a concave ellipsoid (13) and of an elliptic cylinder (14). Each concave surface (8, 10, 13) has a centre (0) or a central axis (0'-0') disposed either between the hinge bodies or in one of the end bodies or outside the three bodies. Each of the bodies connected in a slip plane has a frontal contact plane (15) transversal to the axis thereof. The movable bodies are connected and locked by the same coupling and locking screws (4,5) arranged by groups and situated in one of the two bodies of each triad. The axes of the screws of the two groups are mutually crossing and/or perpendicularly intersecting.~~

A device for interconnecting optical units includes three elements, namely a pair of carriers and an intermediate body having passages defining an optical path in the device. At least two of the three elements contains an optical unit. A hinge connects one of the carriers to the other carrier and/or the intermediate body for changing the shape and possibly the length of the optical path through the device.

One of the carriers or the intermediate body is slidable transversely of the other elements for also changing alignment of the elements and consequently of optical units mounted therein.